

# LIBERTY STANDARD.

"PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND, UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF." — LEV. 25: 10.

VOL. II.

HALLOWELL, (MINE,) WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1842.

NO. 8.

THE LIBERTY STANDARD  
PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY MORNING.

[From the Abolitionist.]  
Letter to Gerrit Smith from one of his  
East Tennessee Correspondents.

Greenville, E. Tenn. June 18, 1842.

DEAR SIR.—When I wrote you last at

—there was a very considerable revival

of religion there, though attended with some

excitement peculiar to the Southern popula-

rion. There was apparently much sincerity

and sincere devotion. This awakening

continues, so that in the county something

over 150 have been added to the churches.

All this for a time appeared well. Among

those who had joined the church was Mr. P

—. I had a conversation with

him in which he expressed his firm belief

that it was a real work—the out-pouring of

the Holy Spirit. In a letter of last year you

may recollect that I mentioned this same

man as one who sold his colored woman to a

man from North Carolina, followed him and

reclaimed her. In dealing in slaves she ap-

peared to have no remorse of conscience—in

punishing he was said to be cruel. I hoped as

he had now become a member of the

church, he would most sincerely and heartily

repent of these enormous sins.

On Thursday last, in the afternoon, I was

in —— Mr. —— the lady of the Metho-

dist clergyman in town, (her husband was

absent) told me that, in the morning, Mr. P

—had tied up a colored woman, the

property of his father-in-law—stripped her to

the waist and whipped her with a heavy

cow-skin—they counted about two hundred

stripes. She said her back was cut to pie-

ces—the blood ran freely down her person,

and was on him. Her screams were heard

all over the village. Her only crime was

for having made some severe remarks be-

cause of the whipping of her husband a few

days before by the same man, and who was

cut equally bad in the upper part of his body.

It was supposed, that he inflicted more

than two hundred stripes on him. Mr. P

—the father-in-law of —— owner of the

slaves, did not interfere to prevent it; yet he

too has been a long time a leading member of

the Methodist church. There was a

large meeting a few miles out, so that there

were probably but few men in the village at

the time. Why they did not interfere, I do

not know. The matter occasioned excite-

ment, and will come before the church.—

Either he must be expelled from the church,

or many will withdraw. This good lady,

whose piety seems to be beyond doubt, la-

mments these deplorable evils, by which the

church is distracted. Such instances of

cruelty occur in the church too often.—

Sometimes the master is expelled; at others,

he is able to silence all interference—the

master is hushed up, and those, who are

wounded, withdraw. In this way—the

Southern church is distracted. The more

enlightened, who mourn over the evils, say

there is no hope for them to maintain the

peace and purity of the church but to sepa-

rate it from slavery entirely. Unless this

should be done, the prospects of the South-

ern church are deplorable indeed.

In a leisure moment, I drop you an occa-

sional line. In giving you some hasty

sketches of the lights and shades of slavery,

I may not always select such incidents, as

would be best; but I have endeavored to be

accurate and impartial.

Years since, this great work began at the North. By and by it came South. We have indications, that the anti-slavery refor-

mation is coming too.

During the last Fall and Winter, 84 are said to have been liberated, to go to Africa from East Tennessee. There are more, who are promised their freedom to go another year. For years my impressions have been against the colonization society—per-

haps their movements may be overruled for good. By giving their slaves their freedom, a change is manifested in the public sentiment.

There was in this county an old gentleman by the name of —— who gave his slaves their freedom at his death, about thirty in number. His will was contested on the ground of his being in an unsound state of mind at the time he made it. The trial occupied this court a week—and the Jury decided on sustaining the Will.—His slaves were to be sent to a Free State with some property. I will try to procure a copy of his Will and send you, for in a case somewhat doubtful the jury leaned to the claims of justice.

On my way from ——, I rode in company a few miles with ——, a son of a Mr. —— who died some 3 or 4 years since at D——. His father gave his slaves their freedom if they would go to Africa. As they were about to depart, one of them was charged with setting fire to a stable in D——. It was an out stable worth \$180. The fire was soon extinguished; but the man was committed to prison. Mr. ——, now of ——, supposed it to be a malicious prosecution—that the testimony which was circumstantial, was procured by a man by the name of ——, of no immaculate fame. Yet he feared, that with the influence of this man, they would convict him. He tried the influence of his purse to procure terms from his prosecutors. He paid them \$180, principally to —— and got him off a little.—Before I met with him, he had fined him out for Liberia. He went near to —— to take leave of his friends, and when going quietly through the town, was arrested by a young man, and thrown into jail. This soon reached ——, who was on his way up 140 miles to procure his liberation. He learned, before he got there, that he was charged with setting fire to a stable in D——. It was supposed, that he inflicted more than two hundred stripes on him. Mr. —— the father-in-law of —— owner of the slaves, did not interfere to prevent it; yet he too has been a long time a leading member of the Methodist church. There was a

large meeting a few miles out, so that there were probably but few men in the village at the time. Why they did not interfere, I do not know. The matter occasioned excitement, and will come before the church.—Either he must be expelled from the church, or many will withdraw. This good lady, whose piety seems to be beyond doubt, laments these deplorable evils, by which the church is distracted. Such instances of cruelty occur in the church too often.—Sometimes the master is expelled; at others, he is able to silence all interference—the master is hushed up, and those, who are wounded, withdraw. In this way—the Southern church is distracted. The more enlightened, who mourn over the evils, say

there is no hope for them to maintain the

peace and purity of the church but to sepa-

rate it from slavery entirely. Unless this

should be done, the prospects of the South-

ern church are deplorable indeed.

In a late letter, I mentioned the case of a

runaway slave belonging to Mr. ——. A

few days since I met with Mr. —— and inquired if his slave had returned. He said,

no—that he was still lying out. That he had sent word to him, both to his wife and mother—that if he would return he should not be punished in the least—that he thought

it extremely unreasonable when he had sent him word so often, that he would still

refuse to return—that he took him from a

hard place—that he never struck him—had

always endeavored to treat him kindly—that

he was now ungrateful for it all, and he had

no doubt suffered more than he would at

work.

Of all the slaveholders I have known, this

man was one of the most kind—I may say

conscientious, humane, and mild. He

thought they would be unwilling to leave him.

The slave too was a man of good

sense. He reasoned no doubt differently.

He was living with a man of frail constitu-

tion, liable to be taken away at any time—

he would be sold—no part of his earnings

would accrue to him—that by going off he

might have his own earnings, and possibly

be able ultimately to buy his wife and chil-

dren, and then live fearless of being sold as

chattels.

It was about the third week in November, when three men came from New York to my lands.

The night before they reached me, they lodged with my friend ——; and as he

was in the evening husking out a large pile

of corn, they proffered their assistance.

This negro sat on one side of these men, a

young man from the country on the other,

who inquired minutely about their journey.

They had come on by way of the Ohio to

Mayville, Kentucky. The young man

inquired about the freedom of colored per-

sons in the State of New York—their rights

and duties in Canada. To all which the neg-

ro gave the best attention, and in a few

days after was off. The affected intoxication—

the insolent language to his mistress,

was probably all affected to give an impres-

sion that he left on that account and would

soon return. I have no doubt he went di-

rected to the Free States.

Notwithstanding the deplorable influence

of slavery, we have some cause for rejoicing.

The great reformation now in progress in the

South—the temperance cause—is doing

wonders. In this country, more have signed

the pledge of total abstinence than there are

legal voters. In Cocke county, the reforma-

tion is progressing. I should think that 9

10ths of the whole population of the county

would sign the pledge. I believe there is

no dealer there in the poison, and I know of

no distiller there. Some of our good people

think that this is one of the great refor-

mations expected at the approach of the Mil-

lennium. I hope great good may result from

its nomination a Minister to Texas that very night!

The base and corrupt spirit at the bottom of the administration of this country, is seen in everything relating to Texas. Coming down to 1841, let us look at the much talked of Santa Fe expedition. This was a marauding and hostile invasion, planned, fitted out, and undertaken in the United States

and by citizens of the United States against the Mexican city of Santa Fe. It was luckily unsuccessful, for they did not even put a price upon their lives, but surrendered at discretion. Had it chanced otherwise, the consequences might have been most disastrous. And how were these pirates treated?

We are accustomed to think of Santa Anna as a kind of horned beast, very terrible and saignant. But how did these pirates treat these prisoners? Why, the government of the United States, was immediately besieged with applications in behalf of these unfortunate traders and pleasure travelers—Santa Anna has released every one of them! Had a similar expedition been undertaken by as many British subjects, during the administration of Andrew Jackson, against the city of Philadelphia, and been intercepted by him as the Santa Fe marauders were by Santa Anna, what, think you, would Jackson have done with them? Let Arbuthnot and Ambrister answer. He would have hung up every one of them at the first tree he could come at.

Another fact may be stated in illustration of the feelings towards Texas. On the last

day but one of the last session of Congress,

a bill was introduced in the Senate (which, by the way, had no right to originate such a bill) to appropriate a sum of money, to defray the expenses of the

## LIBERTY STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, SEPT. 28, 1842.

"There is but one proper and effectual mode by which it (the abolition of slavery) can be accomplished, and that is, by the legislative authority; AND THIS, SO FAR AS MY SENTIMENT WILL GO, SHALL NOT BE WANTING."—George Washington.

## THE LIBERTY TICKET.

## NOMINATIONS.

For President, A. D. 1844,  
JAMES G. BIRNEY,  
OF MICHIGAN.

For Vice President,  
THOMAS MORRIS,  
OF OHIO.



"The righteous shall grow like a Cedar in Lebanon."

J. T. HAWES.

For the Liberty Standard.

**Slavery concerns Christians at the North as members of the visible Church of God.**

Much might be said under this head, but I should trespass upon the patience of your readers, and occupy space that might be filled with more interesting matter than I can furnish, I will be brief.

We should remember our relation to the church in whose bosom the serpent slavery is warmed and nourished. When one member suffers all the members suffer with it. Oh how does the church suffer on account of slavery! What disgrace does this heinous sin bring upon the cause of our Redeemer! How is the Saviour wounded in the house of his friends, by those who make void his law! It is a truth not to be told without pain, that thousands of church members and ministers of the gospel, are traders in men! They buy and sell, and hold as chattels personal, their brethren! In defiance of Heaven's prerogative of ownership, they claim property in man, and justify that claim from the bible! This is the case—if the testimony of the Rev. James Smylie, a Presbyterian minister in Mississippi may be relied on, with "three fourths of all the Episcopalian, Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians in eleven states of the Union."

Justify slavery from the bible! And is it strange that there are Infidels in the land? How can a man who believes that the bible sanctions that awful system of oppression, American slavery, be anything else than an Infidel? How could such a bible come from God? Can God of justice sanction what is wrong? And if there is nothing wrong in slavery, it is impossible to invent or conceive of a system in which there is anything wrong.

But if the bible sanctions slavery, why make laws to prevent the slaves from reading it? Why legislate it away? Ah! these Christian tyrants—slavholders, that is a softer name—have their reasons for withholding the bible from their slaves.—That bible says to the slaveholder, "When thou sauest a thief, then thou conuertest with him, and hast been partner with adulterers." There is not a slaveholder in this nation, however respectable, kind, or Christian he may be, who does not in some sense, countenance the conduct of the thief and the adulterer, as really as the man who uses intoxicating drinks, though but temporarily, countenances and promotes intemperance.

As in the one case so in the other, if a man be a professing Christian, or a minister of the gospel, his example is so much the more pernicious and fatal in its influence.

Read the following scriptures, taken almost at random, and ask whether there is no sin now against which they bear.

**Isa. 59:3.** "Your hands are defiled with blood, and your fingers with iniquity; your lips have spoken lies, and your tongue hath muttered perverseness."

**Jer. 5:26.** "Among my people are found wicked men; they lay wait; they set a trap; they catch men."

**Jer. 5:28.** "They are waxen fat, they shine; yea they overpass the deeds of the wicked; they judge not the cause, the cause of the fatherless, yet they prosper, and the right of the needy they do not judge."

**Job 35:9.** "By reason of the multitude of oppressions they make the oppressed to cry: they cry out by reason of the arm of the mighty."

**Prov. 14:31.** "He that oppresseth the poor reproacheth his Maker."

**Prov. 22:22, 23.** "Rob not the poor, because he is poor: for the Lord will plead their cause, and spoil the soul of them that spoile them."

**Isa. 30:12, 13.** "Wherefore thus saith the Holy One of Israel, Because ye despise this word, and trust in oppression and perverseness, and stay thereon: therefore this iniquity shall be to you as a breach ready to fall."

**Jer. 23:13.** "Wo unto him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness, and his chambers by wrong; that useth his neighbor's service without wages, and giveth him not for his work."

**James 5:4.** "Behold the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth; and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth."

The above is a specimen of God's word respecting the sin of oppression, whether found within the pale of the visible church or not. Oppression is oppression everywhere. It is none the less sinful in the sight of God, because practised by those who have "named the name of Christ"—

# LIBERTY STANDARD.

will the Liberty men be caught in such a trap? Let a warning voice be sounded in every Liberty paper; let it be known that we cannot vote for Mr. Clay even if Mr. Adams should come to the West and urge us to do so. Many of us would vote for Mr. Adams, but we cannot vote for a slaveholder or a duelist.

## VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

### YORK COUNTY.

Liberty, Dem. Whig.  
1842. 1841. 1842. 1842.

Alfred 4 113 91 28  
Berwick 26 2 107 36  
Bideford 3 176 162  
Buxton 75 9 167 257  
Kennebunk Port 3 104 195  
N. Berwick 32 39 156  
Saco 11 7 190 261  
S. Berwick 41 21 67 153  
Waterboro' 13 30 260  
Wells 17 75 340  
Cornish 16 49 133  
Hollis 28 126 167  
Limerick 32 75 135  
Kennebunkfield 13 5 117 177  
Parsonsfield 30 8

### CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Brunswick 19 3 280 262  
Falmouth 1 2 131 162  
Freepoort 56 27 175 172  
Gorham 15 17 240 276  
Gray 9 3 54 253  
North Yarmouth 84 61 261 106  
Portland 81 35 992 960  
Westbrook 5 10 131 961  
Windham 49 6 75 110  
Pownal 6 114 228  
Cape Elizabeth 1 28 225  
Auburn 30 103 194  
Danville 7 3 76 127  
Harrison 25 1 59 88  
Minot 9 104 89  
New Gloucester 26 146 147  
Sebago 1 45 68  
Bridgeston 40

### LINCOLN COUNTY.

Dresden 1 68 72  
Lewiston 28 3 134 113  
Topsham 32 27 148 95  
Bowdoin 7 118 87  
Bristol 2 174 227  
Philipsburg 8 5 86 101  
Thomaston 5 216 603  
Waldoboro 4 292 225  
Warren 4 163 264  
Webster 2 98 41  
Wiscasset 7 190 128  
Woolwich 29 81 13  
Bath 40 10 338 264  
Bideford 7 118 87  
Richmond 8 8 98 90

### OXFORD COUNTY.

Buckfield 15 5 35 224  
Dennmark 24 13 16 138  
Hartford 75 65 40 115  
Hebron 12 28 70 40  
Norway 8 5 53 132  
Porter 2 24 166  
Summer 46 34 17 103  
Sweden 11 6 30 59  
Turner 16 11 135 306  
Waterville 42 24 24 166  
Woodstock 11 129 129  
Livermore 28 19 232 132  
Paris 14 18 50 309  
Peru 36 29

### WALDO COUNTY.

Frankfort 9 2 135 314  
Prospect 31 11 49 320  
Belfast 4 3 241 405  
Brooks 15 4 52 83  
Camden 10 15 158 321  
Jackson 7 6 26 58  
Montville 3 88 213  
Thorndike 10 23 120  
Buxton 10 14 158 221

### HANCOCK COUNTY.

Eden 5 26 80  
Mt. Desert 1 2 41 105  
Orland 29 1 35 105  
Bucksport 15 8 000 000

### FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Farmington 40 19 148 249  
Temple 25 6 40 84  
Wilson 48 2 109 160  
New Vineyard 7 2 28 66  
Strong 29 11 48 95  
Phillips 51 12 77 105  
Jay 120 134  
Freeman 9 17 39  
New Sharon 78 90 154  
Chestererville 21 8 77 80  
Industry 24 9 57 79  
Madrid 2 14 27  
Weld 3 2 54 105  
Carthage 27 56 581  
Avon 16 4 14 84  
Salem 35 45 10  
Letter E 3 3 10  
No. 2 12 5 24  
Bloomfield Pl. 1 2 10 105

### SOMERSET COUNTY.

Anson 5 2 213 122  
Bloomfield 29 21 109 26  
Emden 7 2 81 81  
Madison 28 24 122 115  
Norridgewock 48 18 188 98  
Skowhegan 13 9 125 109  
Solon 22 18 69 87  
Bingham 2 57 49  
Brighton 6 27 49  
Canaan 1 86 153  
Cambridge 6 1 46 47  
Cornville 8 71 55  
Fairfield 6 209 123  
Lexington 15 19 57  
Mercer 23 92 76  
New Portland 33 70 111  
Ripley 3 22 70  
St. Albans 32 130 120  
Starks 43 37 103  
Smithfield 3 76 66  
No. 2, R. 2, W. K. River, 6 6 12  
Athens 110 93 34  
Concord 46 34  
Barre 27 110  
Harmon 84 88  
Moscow 6 48  
Palmyra 92 113  
Pittsfield 45 113

### KENNEBEC COUNTY.

Augusta 38 16 474 346  
Allton 10 8 104 152

### CHINA.

Gardiner 24 4 212 224  
Green 84 27 600 000  
Hallowell 83 41 278 268  
Monmouth 19 6 157 171  
Pittston 23 5 162 116  
Readfield 8 1 156 73  
Winthrop 83 40 600 000  
Vassalborough 13 7 315 114  
Leeds 14 23 136 97  
Litchfield 38 15 148 92  
Mt. Vernon 6 159 76  
Waterville 48 58 277 260  
Windsor 28 123 72  
Winslow 11 9 130 88  
Belgrave 18 122 157  
Wayne 24 17 13 96

### PENOBSCT COUNTY.

Bangor 161 66 543 449  
Brewer 25 11 119 147  
Corinna 42 4 39 163  
Corinth 12 2 63 136  
Charleston 11 3  
Dexter 27 4 85 173  
Dixmont 36 2 38 88  
Exeter 20 3 124 199  
Garland 20 52 105  
Glenburn 10 22 72  
Hampden 45 22 65 183  
Heron 5 6 145  
Levant 3 1 75 137  
Oldtown 33 123 254  
Orono 7 2 181 139  
Orington 13 101 83  
Princeton 1 1 58 136  
Lincoln 2 3 56 54  
Argyle 3 29 97  
Newbury 23 23 23  
Enfield 1 23 23  
Carmel 3 42 71  
Plymouth 6 32 100  
Newport 5

### WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Calais 67 12 128 285  
Robinston maj. 20 146  
Eastport 68 166  
Lubec maj. 8 51  
Princeton 3 1 7 27  
Alexander 12 11 6 57  
Baileyville 2 1 49  
Medbrympt 1 1 11 30  
Machias 7 1 113 95  
Jonesboro 87 38 40  
Addison 237 39 65  
Earing 2 4 8 46  
Centreville 3 3 13  
Centreville 6 67 53  
Columbia 264 16 60  
Cooper 1 16 60  
Charlotte 41 110 41  
Crawford 16 110 41  
Cutler 22 77 29  
Dennysville 29 7 7  
E. Machias 22 9 68 130  
Edmunds 40 141  
Harrington 26 67  
Majes 38 72  
Machias Port 38 72  
Marion 16 17  
Norfield 31 14 22  
Pembroke 50 60  
Perry 60 62

### PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

Almond 11 9 12 20  
Atkinson 23 5 26 62  
Blanchard 23 11 5 26  
Bowerbank 5 6 12 7  
Brownville 6 60 00  
Dover 35 20 106 142  
Foxcroft 16 17 60 63  
Guilford 46 19 24 98  
Kilmarnock 00 2

### INDIA AND CHINA.

The general appearance of the operation in India is certainly not favorable to the success of the British arms.

From China the intelligence reaches to

the 27th of May, up to which day no move-

ment of importance had taken place. The

auxiliary of additional troops for which the

British troops appear to be waiting, had not

arrived, but were hourly expected. As soon

as they arrived, it was stated, to proceed

to the northward, and to begin operations in

a most decided manner.

It is said the emperor has taken refuge in

Tartary. The preparations for marching

upon Chao-poo were completed, but the army

remained inactive, apparently under the in-

fluence of some discouragement.

### RECAPITULATION OF LIBERTY VOTES

as far as ascertained, cast in Maine in

1842. 1841.

Houlton, 1 00 000  
Weston, 8 1 00 00

### THE FIRST OF AUGUST.

The Bermudas Gazette of the 2d ult. says:

"Yesterday was the eighth anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves in the British possessions. Divine services were held in several of the churches in those islands, by the request of the recipients of this blessing. As usual, the day passed off in a quiet manner, the people conducting it

in a way which reflects credit on them."—[A. S. Standard.]

The last unraiding scheme of the Texians is as follows:

The Houston papers give the particulars in

relation to a projected campaign across the

Rio Grande, authorized by the Executive.—

The services of thirteen hundred men are to

be received—they are to elect their own

officers—and have permission to levy con-

tributions upon the Mexican towns for their sup-

port. The rendezvous is to be at the Sulphur

Springs near the mouth of the Cibolo. The

Telegraph states that Gen. Burleson and Col.

Cook, of Washington county, will join the

expedition.

Several cargoes of American flour have

recently entered the ports of Limerick and

the adjacent counties. No later than last

week, several hundred sacks of flour, most

excellent and prime in quality, were dischar-

ged in Sligo.

We perceive the Liberty ticket in Bangor

held pro-slavery at bay, in the second trial for

representatives. The same is true in many

other places. That is right. Stick to your men,

and be always at the polls, is the true motto.

Old York county has made the greatest ad-

vance of any in the State.

### DEATHS.

In this town, 17th inst. Emily Jane, daughter of Mr.

Clement Meserve, aged 18 months.

In Bath, on Tuesday eve, last, 13th, Mr. James T.

Hyde (from Jona. Hyde & Son) aged 33.

In Raymond, June 29th, Col. Nath'l. Jordan, aged

65.

An Abolitionist is informed that his anxie-

ty was unnecessary.

### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Since our last, the steam ship Acadia, has arrived—14 days from Liverpool to Boston, via Halifax. The following is the substance of news by this arrived.

A new steamer for the Cunard line was to be launched at Glasgow on the 8th instant to be called the Hibernia. She is two hundred tons larger than the present vessels, and of greater power.

The prospects of trade have not undergone much change since the sailing of the Cedonia.

The Floor market wore an improved appearance since the last accounts.

The trade in the manufacturing districts was very unsettled. Many of the Manchester houses had orders on hand which they were unable to execute, owing to the difficulty there was in getting work done.

The harvest has according to all accounts come in gloriously. All agree in representing the crops as abundant and excellent; for, though in some places the straw is represented as thin, in consequence of a partial failure of the seed; this is in all instances nearly, if not wholly, made up by the length and weight of the ear, and the superior quality of the grain. There had been several serious failures in the corn trade, in consequence of the recent heavy importations.

### THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The news of the completion of the Treaty, by Lord Ashburton, Mr. Webster, and the Maine and Massachusetts Commissioners, was received in England by the Great Western, which arrived in Liverpool on the 25th ult. The papers regard this event favorably and as being of great importance.—One paper says:

The intelligence from the United States, and the arrival from thence by the Great Western, of a special messenger with the treatise for the settlement of the many pending questions between England and America is considered favorable, and the latter has given universal satisfaction.

The London Times, speaking of the fact that the treaty has been negotiated at a time when the people and government of the United States are laboring under a state of great pecuniary embarrassment, holds the following language:

In making the concessions which are the basis of Lord Ashburton's treaty in the present state of the cabinet at Washington, Great Britain can be subjected to no imputation of having yielded to any other considerations but her generosity and her desire to maintain peace throughout the world. If she had consulted only the relative strength of the two parties, she might have dictated her own terms.'

The Liverpool Times says, the Americans obtain possession of two-thirds of the disputed territory; they also, (if the account of the treaty is correct,) obtain as complete use of the whole of the St. John and its tributaries, from the point where they become navigable down to the sea, as the British

## Poetry.

For the Liberty Standard.  
Written on first hearing of the Anti-Sla-  
very Concert of Prayer.

Of old a traveller lay,  
Both robbed and wounded sore,  
On Jerico's accursed way,  
Neglected, in his gore.

So it is this guilty land  
Our colored brother's found;  
Stripped by the cruel robber's hand,  
And trodden to the ground.

The Levite saw him lie;

The Priest gave no relief;

Both passed the suffering stranger by,

Partaking with the thief.

In Christ's example where's  
The pitying neighbor found,  
Who midst disgrace or blame shall dare  
Bind up his bleeding wounds?

What sounds are those we hear,

At Heaven's high bethes?

'Tis thousands joined in sacred prayer,

They plead for the oppressed.

Pledged by our nation's shame,  
God's law, the right of Man;  
They'll act in danger, praise or blame,  
The good Samaritan.

We join and look to Thee,  
Jesus, 'tis thine to save;

'Tis thine to set the prisoner free,

The oppressed and the slave.

Then hasten Glorious Lord,  
The royal jubilee;  
When thine emancipating word,  
Shall set the captive free.

VM. HUNTER.

From the Herald of Freedom.

## Slavery.

Of all the ills with which our land is cured'd,  
The damning sin of slavery is the worst!  
Pandora-box of vices like disease!  
Spreading infection on each passing breeze!  
What hateful vice but slavery serves to feed!  
What damning sin does not that monster breed!  
Think of each ill you'd warn me to beware,  
Then call to slavery, see it crushed there.

There human beings, shorn of human rights,  
Scribd' man's privilege and life's delights,  
Are chang'd to goods and chattels, held as such,  
Are bought and sold for 'tittle and for much:  
Doom'd neath the lash to drag a life of toil,  
And unrequited, cultivate the soil:  
Thrusts out like brutes to pamper pride and lust,  
And bear God's image trampled in the dust!

Dread man a slave, then talk of doing right!  
Can food and clothes for liberty require?  
What can content the human mind enchain'd?  
To sigh in bondage till life's sands are drain'd?  
To toil for others, wages all withheld,  
The hope of freedom from the soul expell'd!  
Let sweetest'd mixtures this sad chalice fill,  
The lousome cup at best a slavery still.

'Twixt slaves 'tis true there's difference of fate,  
Disease may differ in its kind and spite:  
Yet who's disend'd but seeks relief from pain?  
And who's enslaved that would not freedom gain?

Mould then but slavery in what form you will,  
Oppression's victim sighs for freedom still.

And thou my country—land that gave me birth,  
Boast of the world, the fairest clime of earth;  
How long shall slavery sully all thy fame,  
And mantiing blashes paint a nation's shame!  
How long shall monarchs point the hand of scorn?

Tell us of millions here in slavery born?  
Charge home hypocrisy, and then deride  
Our nation's capital of pomp and pride?

Our 'ten miles square' beneath a nation's cause,  
See human beings daily bought and sold  
And freedom sacrificed to sordid gold?  
Hear clanking chains, the lash, the victim's shriek,  
Then gag the statesman that would dare to speak!

The following is the substance of the answers of the eminent physician:

My dear sir,—In reply to your inquiries, I may say, it is the alcohol in fermented liquors which causes a man to prefer them to water, and doubtless the only reason why deep drunkenness is not as common in communities drinking purely cider and wine, as in those which use chiefly or wholly distilled spirits, is, that the alcohol cannot be had in the former state so concentrated. Fewer drunkards, perhaps are made by cider drinking, than by ardent spirits and wine.

That cider can bring back the relish for distilled spirits in a reclaimed drunkard, is certain. A single glass of cider, beer or wine has brought back to sottishness and destruction, many a man who seemed to have been reformed.

Alcohol in cider, ranges from 6 to 10 per cent, averaging over 7 per cent; while brandy has nearly 54 per cent, of alcohol. It follows, that cider contains more than one-eighth part of the alcohol that is found in brandy; and that in a half-pint tumbler of cider, there is half a wine-glass of spirits; in a pint, a wine-glass; and in a quart of cider, a gill of spirits. This scale will show the drinkers of cider the proportion of intoxicating drink they consume in their favorite beverage.

We have no evidence whatever, that alcohol in any form, or taken under any circumstances, or in any combinations, is capable of being digested or converted into nourishment. There cannot, I think, be left a reasonable doubt that as much mischief to health results from the use of any kind of fermented liquors as from distilled spirits, equally diluted with water. If I must drink any given quantity of alcohol in a specified time, I should think it best to take it in distilled spirits rather than in cider, wine and beer.

How can there be a drink as good as water? We have a plenty of evidence from fact, that it is better and safer than any other. It seems to have been made just right at first; and if for some thousands of years mankind have been in vain attempting to make it any better, by various addi-

tions; to feel the cold chill run through your veins as the fear touches you to watch its sufferings; to see it sink slowly; to see that mild eye rest family in its last glance upon you; to see the lid droop and close and then feel that it is gone, forever—the sweet cherub you have so loved and so cherished—carries a pang, a keener and more intense agony of soul, than language can tell or imagination dream. None can know who have not suffered.

At this season of the year, many a victim is offered up in all its angelic purity. Many a heart that peruses this will answer to it with tears, and feel that—

Like early flowers on upland lea,  
They bloom—and fade as silently.

But there is still a rich balm of consolation that like incense hovers over the tomb of the fair babe. It is INNOCENCE. The consciousness that it was taken away, ere sorrow had darkened its path, or sin fixed its plague spot upon the soul, gives a peace and joy, which leave to the mourner only the grief of parting. There is no fear, no trembling for the future, no sorrowing in bitterness, or alarm. It is indeed hard to take the final farewells of those little innocents. But better is it, that they should go from us when called, in all their unsullied innocence, than to live and struggle, and sin in the dark ways of a frail world. They are at peace. Let, then, the mourner strive to feel that it is better for the babe and dame, while their mothers are set at liberty to go out and work. Whether the children learn less or more, is of little consequence. The moral principle is the great consideration. Lord Brougham.

According to Hassel's estimate of square miles, Europe would support

Great Britain	88,573,000
Ireland	32,000,000
Russia in Europe	1,891,000,000
Chinese Empire	4,100,000,000
Africa	3,387,109,000
Asia	11,651,442,000
America	16,728,002,000
Australia &c.	16,504,254,000
The Earth	4,164,420,000
	52,436,137,000

Some portions of the earth's surface are unfit for cultivation, but when the attention of man is directed to useful and harmless pursuits, and the nations shall learn war no more, far the greater part will be rendered fertile, and some portions are capacitated by their superior fertility and advantage of climate, to make up the general average. This will show the ridiculous character of the argument adduced to prove that war is a necessary evil.

## SALT FOR HOGS.

Hogs, during the process of fattening, should be supplied with salt as often as once a week. It is less advantageous to them than to the ox, the cow, or the sheep, and when liberally exhibited is a preventive of many diseases to which, from their continual confinement, and the effects of hearty food, they are inevitably exposed. Store hogs, also, are greatly benefited by it, and will partake of it once or twice a week as eagerly and to all appearance with as good zest as they do of corn or meal. Charcoal is also highly salutary in its influences upon the hog.

## Miscellaneous.

## Slave Case in Cincinnati.

The Philanthropist gives an account of a late slave case in Cincinnati, which exhibits in a striking light the kind of justice which the colored man has to expect from the chosen guardians of the law in a free state.

A colored man who had been

arrested as a fugitive slave, and brought before a magistrate, and after a short hearing was delivered to the claimant and hurried off to Kentucky. No heed was paid to the objections of his counsel to the evidence offered against him, though they were sustained by legal authorities never before questioned in a court of law, and met by nothing but assertions on the part of the claimant's counsel.

The principal witness for the claimant was forced to confess that he was interested in the case to the amount of \$100, yet he was admitted to testify. The magistrate had received his fees from the claimant in advance, and seemed determined to entrust them without regard to law or justice.

The counsel for the colored man urged him to delay his decision till the next morning, to consider the law points raised on the trial, but all in vain. A party of constables, with a bail piece for the colored man, overtook the man-hunters on the ferry boat, just as it was putting off, and attempting to retake their captive, were resisted and a fight was kept up to the Kentucky side, where, of course, they had no authority to act, so had to return without the man. The kidnappers returned to Cincinnati, and meeting in a public house, a young man who expressed his disapproval of their conduct, two of them attacked him, one with a loaded whip. This young man wrested from his hand, and used it severely upon them both, with such effect that the Philanthropist thinks they had not yet (a week after) recovered from their bruises.

More than one thousand persons, have been added to one county in Wisconsin, since the census was taken in June last. That is "thickening up" considerably.

The capital invested in the manufacturing business in Lowell, Mass., is \$10,500,000, the number of operatives employed, is about 10,000, of whom 7,000 are females.

The income tax assessed upon the English branch of the house of Rothschilds is about \$40,000. As the income tax is rather less than three per cent, this allows for an annual income of \$1,350,000.

The credit of the Government has improved since the passage of the Revenue Bill, to the extent of carrying the stock of the Government from 97 to \$101.

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People that do not pay their debts make hard times the excuse, and they are the very ones that make the hard times.

SQUEAL CONGRATULATORY.—Lard has risen

to 7 cents a pound, and at that price oil cannot be made from it so low at the present price of sperin oil. It will soon go up to ten cents, the oil price, and we shall then see how it is to compete with the real article. A person who has been burning it a few days past, informs us that the light is not so bright as the sperin oil. They may continue to use it for a season out west, but it will eventually be abandoned.

—[N. Bedford Bulletin.]

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I may say, it is the alcohol in fermented liquors which causes a man to prefer them to water, and doubtless the only reason why deep drunkenness is not as common in communities drinking purely cider and wine, as in those which use chiefly or wholly distilled spirits, is, that the alcohol cannot be had in the former state so concentrated.

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